BOTH SAY MR. PARKER-LIED ROOSEVELT AND ANDREWS DENS

HIS CHAPMAN STORY. At Policeman McMorrow's Trial for Bribery Rossevelt Teatifies That Parkecretary's Name Was Kept One Case at Parker's Request Both Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews

declared vesterday that the statement made on Monday by Commissioner Parker after the wrangle in the board over the charges against Capt. Chapman was untrue. Mr. Parker said that Messrs, Roosevelt and Andrews wanted to hold a special meeting in Commissioner An drews's room to take action to have the proceedings in the Chapman case suspended. The three Commissioners finally got together in Mr. Parker's office and then adjourned to the board room, where a public meeting was held. Commissioner Parker asserted that this was done because he refused to take part in a secret meeting and demanded a public meeting. Commissioner Andrews had this to say:

Commissioner Parker's statement is not true. I would rather say it to him, however, than through the press. There was not the alightest intention of holding a meeting in my room. Not a word was said about it. Mr. Parker was notified that there was to be a pub-He meeting, and he refused to attend it. Commissioner Roosevelt and myself then went to his room, and he escaped from the office. Our object in calling the meeting was to suspend the proceedings in Capt. Chapman's case until we had an opportunity to look into the matter and decide whether or not the Captain ought to be placed on trial."

Commissioner Rossevelt said: "I have not s word to add to what Mr. Andrews says. Of course, Mr. Parker's statement is not true." Mr. Roosevelt denied that he had any ac-

quaintance with Mr. Seeley and Mr. Sherry any of the guests at the Seeley dinner, as has been reported, and that there was some ulterior motive in having the proceedings suspended. 'I do not know Mr. Seeley any more than I

know Max Hochstim and Mr. Senftman, those two statesmen on the east side who were arrested over in Capt. Hogan's precinct on election day," Mr. Roosevelt added. I want to look into these charges against

Chapman and see whether heishould be put on trial. If there is the slightest-ground for it, of course I will have the Captain brought up." Capt. Chapman was sent for by Commissioner

Roosevelt, who heard what he had to say about his raid on the Seeley dinner. Nothing more will be done about the charges against Capt. Chap-man until the board meeting next week, when Commissioners Rossevelt and Andrews will re-port whether, in their opinion, a trial should be had. re will be a meeting of the Police Board

There will be a meeting of the Police Board to-day, at which it is expected that Commissioner Roosevelt will have something to say relative to Commissioner Parker's statement that the President of the Board has disclosed to Senator Sullivan the rating given by the Commissioners to Roundsman Jerry Sullivan, the Senator's cousin, who is a candidate for Sergeant, Senator Sullivan has declared that he did not so inform Mr. Parker. It is likely that there will be a lively wrangle between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Parker over the matter.

Senator Sullivan called at Police Headquarters yeaterday and saw Commissioner Roosevelt. Mr. Sullivan said, afterward he had sent a letter to Commissioner Parker concerning the latter's statement that he was informed by him that Commissioner Roosevelt had disclosed to the Senator what rating the board had given his

latter's statement that he was informed by him that Commissioner Roosovelt had disclosed to the Senator what rating the board had given his cousin. The Senator added:

"I declined Mr. Parker's invitation to call upon him, but I offered to go before the board upon his invitation and repeat our conversation. When I talk to Mr. Parker again I want witnesses."

upon his invitation and repeat our conversation. When I talk to Mr. Parker again I want witnesses."

Patrolman Charles McMorrow of the West Forty-seventh street station was tried before Commissioner Andrews at Headquarters yesterday on a charge that he paid a certain sum of money to some unknown person to procure his appointment on the force. President Roosevelt was a witness against the accused policeman, and in the course of the trial Commissioner Parker's name was mentioned. McMorrow was appointed on probation on Dec. 17 of last year. He finished his probationary period on Jan. 20 following, and was appointed a full policeman. Some time in April Commissioner Roosevelt received an anonymous letter setting forth that McMorrow had paid \$200 for his appointment. On April 20 McMorrow was summoned before Commissioner Roosevelt, to whom he said that he had paid the sum of \$200 to a man who represented himself as Policeman Devaney of the Delancey street station. McMorrow admitted that he agreed to pay the sum of \$400, but understood it was to go to a Republican club. Policeman Devaney was sent for at the time, but McMorrow declared he was not the man to whom he paid the money, and said he had never seen him before in his life. McMorrow signed the statement he made before Commissioner Roosevelt, and the latter was consequently called as a witness against him.

Lawyer Grant, McMorrow's counsel, contended that the Commissioners had no jurisdiction to try him, as he was not a full policeman at the time he paid the money. Commissioner Andrews held that the Police Board had power over probation men as well as regular policemen.

Commissioner Roosevelt, after being sworn,

Commissioner Roosevelt, after being sworn, testified to the statement made before him by McMorrow on April 20. McMorrow's state-ment, in the form of questions and answers, was put in evidence. In answer to Lawyer Grant's contention, Commissioner Roosevelt said that McMorrow declared that he paid the \$200 to join a Republican club.

Mr. Roosevelt added that McMorrow did not identify Policeman Devaney as the man he gave the money to, and said he never saw Devaney before in his life.

"McMorrow, after seeing Devaney, said he believed he was buncoed out of his money," testified Commissioner Roosevelt.

Lawyer Grant called attention to the fact that part of the two typewritten pages containing

part of the two typewritten pages containing McMorrow's statement had been torn of. He asked Commissioner Rooseveit for an expla-

nation.

There were some questions and answers relating to the payment of money on those pag which are torn off," said Mr. Roosevelt, "Of cer McMorrow understood that the money w to be paid to a certain Commissioner. A request of the Commissioner I had those to be paid to a certain Commissioner. At the request of the Commissioner I had those questions and answers tora off the statement. I had some information from the outside that Officer MicMorrow had said that the money was paid to the private secretary of a certain Commissioner. McMorrow denied to me that he had made such a statement. The name of the Commissioner was put into the original statement."

"What is the name of the Commissioner who was mentioned," asked Lawyer Grant.

"The name of Commissioner Parker was mentioned," asked Lawyer Grant.

"The name of Commissioner Parker himself the request of Commissioner Parker himself the part of the statement containing his name was torn off."

Mr. Roosevelt was here excused from giving any further testimony, and Lawyer Grant moved the dismissal of the charge against Mc-Morrow on the ground of insufficient evidence. Commissioner Andrews denied the motion and heard McMorrow's story. McMorrow aumitted that he paid \$200 to a person he did not know for joining a club, and not for procuring his appointment. He said that when he had deen on probation for two weeks he was introduced to a man who represented himself as Policeman Devancy. The stranger told him that if he would join a certain Republican club it would be of the greatest assistance to him in getting his appointment. The club in question, he was given to understand, was recognized by the Commissioners. Mr. Roosevelt was here excused from giving

given to understand, was recognized by the Commissioners.

"This man told me I would not wear the uniform if I did not help the club out," said McMorrow." I was told that it would cost \$400 to join the club. I paid \$200. The man who got the money said he would come back with my membership card, but he never came, and when I went to look for the club, which was said to be at 918 Sixth avenue, I found only a flat house there. I concluded then that I had been bunceed. I thought the man who got the money was a policeman, but when I saw Officer Devancy he was not the man. I never saw Policeman Devancy until I met him in the Commissioners office. Then I was sure I had been bunced. I made efforts to find the man who got the \$200, but I was never able to locate him, as the party who introduced me to him died in the mean time."

McMorrow declared he was told that the club in question was entitled to four appointments.

the mean time."

McMorrow declared he was told that the club in question was entitled to four appointments on the force, and he believed if he contributed to the club he would be sure of being appointed. Declsion was reserved in the case.

Commissioner Parker made this statement late with reference to the McMorrow case and Mr. Roosevelt's statement at the trial.

"Commissioner Rossevelt, according to his own statement to ne, first took up the investigation of the McMorrow case last spring. Not for several weeks thereafter did he apprise me even that there was such an investigation, and then it came out by accident in a public board meeting. He held the papers without acquainting me at all of their contents from last spring until a few days before Nov 19, 1850, when the charges were preferred. Then, at an informal talk at the conclusion of a board meeting, Commissioners Grant, Roosevelt, and myself being present, he for the first time showed me the statement got from McMorrow. When the mantion of my secretary's name and my own was made, as it was entitlely gratuitous and as I have implicit confidence in my secretary, whom I have found to be a young man of most thorough honesty, I asked whether such a reflection was necessary. Commissioner Grant and he did not think it was, and Mr. Roose-eit agreed with him. Mr. Roose-eit affects and the would send for McMorrow, and if possible, would get him to make another statement without mentioning names, but insaiy and that he did not think it was, and Mr. Roose-eit agreed with him to make another statement without mentioning names, but insaiy said that he did not think the would send for McMorrow and it possible.

"All I know of McMorrow as send to the hearing, anyhow, and that I regretted it.

"All I know of McMorrow's case is the type-written statement then shown me by Mr. Roose-

velt. I said to Mr. Roosevelt: 'Roosevelt, why didn't you let me know of this at the time you discovered it.' When I was told that Commissioner (naming a member of the board) was receiving money through Mr. (naming a certain man) who frequently visited his office, I did not conceal the fact from the Commissioner, but told him directly, for which he warmly expressed to me his thanks.

"When, last spring, Mr. Roosevelt began the investigation of McMorrow's case the material for the charges against me before the Mayor was being gathered. I have had repeated charges of corruption on the part of my coileagues made to me, and I have treated every one of them as the veriest nonsonse.'

Mr. Parker declined to give any details regarding what he said about having been told that a member of the board was receiving money, and he refused to tell the name of the Commissioner.

Fresident Roosevelt also made a later statement. He said:

"Information was given me last spring that two men had boasted of getting on the force

ment. He said:
"Information was given me last spring that two men had beasted of getting on the force through money paid to the clerk of a certain Commissioner. One man denied point blank having made such a statement, but the other one, being confronted with certain facts, ad-

mitted it.

"At first McMorrow testified that he had paid
the money to a noliceman, but when confronted
with the policeman he said it was somebody
else. In his statement he said he understood
configuration of the said he was somebody
else. In his statement he said he understood with the policeman he said it was somebody else. In his statement he said he understood the money was to go to Commissioner Parker, which made me somewhat uncertain how to act, as the mere publication of such testimony seemed some sort of a reflection on any man whose name was brought into the matter. I consulted the Mayor about it, and strove to get at additional facts, as there seemed reason to believe there had been an effort made to blackmail several candidates, but nothing further developed, and I brought the matter before the board. When the question came as to putting McMorrow on trial, I of course at once acquie-ced in Mr. Parker's suggestion that we cut out the portion of McMorrow's statement which referred to his having been told that the money went to Commissioner Parker, for this had no bearing whatever on the case, and was simply one of the statements the man had made in order to bunco McMorrow out of his money."

Commissioner Parker, secretary called at Police Headquarters last night, and said that the Commissioner Parker's secretary called at Police Headquarters last night, and said that the Commissioner Parker says he was appointed and when he was confirmed.

At both the meetings, Dec. 13 and Jan. 31, Commissioner Parker says he was absent. His accretary also said that he was instructed by the Commissioner to declare that he had all along opposed McMorrow because he was unable to explain his dismissal from the employ of a railroad company. Mr. Parker and his secretary spent some time during the evening at Headquarters in looking up the records.

THE MT. FERNON CHURCH TROUBLE. Benial by Members of Each Faction That

Any Blows Were Struck. The trouble in St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, at Mount Vernon, on Monday night, which was reported yesterday, ended for the time being at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and the party opposed to the Rev. Mr. Sommers, the pastor, came out the victors; that is, they were left in possession of the church, and they put new locks on all the doors and went home. They put another set of locks on the church yesterday. The trouble in the church began in 1895. The parishioners opposed to the pastor said that under his nineteen years of labor the church had deteriorated, instead of being built up, and that he should resign and let a younger man take his place. He had a great many friends in the church who were opposed to his resigning, and acting on their advice he held on. All sorts of efforts have been made to oust him, including an appeal to the synod, which appeal, his opponents say, was sustained. He still did not give up and the matter got into the Supreme Court, not on the question of his resigning, but on the question of outling the Board of Trustees. Justice Dykeman issued an order that a new election for trustees be held. It was at their election on Monday night that the trouble culminated. The congregation, numbering 113 persons, men and women, were all on hand. Eighty-nine of them were against the pastor and thirty were for him. That at least is the way the final division stood.

Early in the meeting the pastor and his adherents left the meeting and went up stairs and held a meeting of their own. It was reported in some of the papers that there was a figurand that blows were struck. A reporter taked yesterday with a number of the congregation on each side of the controversy. They all said that no blows were struck and that at no time was there any serious trouble. The police also said that no blows were struck and there was no disorder. Pastor Sommers was at his home nearly all day, but he refused to see any newspaper men or to talk about the trouble.

Lawyer Frank Bennett, the counsel to the opposition, said that the trouble.

Lawyer Frank Bennett, the cound only be dismissed by a vote of the congregation, and at Sunday's service, whether he preached or not, a notice would be read calling a special meeting of the congregation to consider the question of demanding his resignation. There the matter rests. including an appeal to the synod, which appeal his opponents say, was sustained. He still did

THE MANHATTAN DIVIDEND.

An Order to Show Cause Why Its Payment

Should Not Be Enjoined. Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court, upon the application of Mortimer Hendricks, granted an order yesterday directing the executive officers and directors of the Manhattan Railway Company to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining the payment of the next quarterly dividend of 114 per cent, on the stock of the company, which is payable on Jan. 2. The hearing is set for to-morrow.

Mr. Hendricks late Monday afternoon served

the Central Trust Company, trustee of the consolidated mortgage of the Manhattan Railway Company, with a copy of the petition which he has filed with the Attorney-General of the State asking that official to bring an action to prevent the payment of the dividend and to make the directors account for dividends which he asserts to have been heretofore illegally paid. With these papers he prosented a written demand that the Central Trust Company should take immediate action to prevent the payment, and gave notice that unless he had an affirmative answer before 12 o'clock yesterday he would presume that it declined to act in the matter. Up to noon yesterday the Central Trust Company had taken no notice of the request made by Mr. Hendricks, so he, through his attorney. George Pulman Smith, applied to Judge Prior for an injunction. Mr. Hendricks, who was until last June a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, is a helder of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Manhattan Railway Company, and asserts that the value of these bonds will be impaired if the company continues to pay dividends that it does not earn. He bases his suits upon section 23 of the stock corporation laws of the State, which prohibits directors from making dividends except from the aurplus profits of the business of such corporations, and makes the directors responsible for the aurplus profits of the business of such corporations, and makes the directors responsible for the aurplus profits of dividends dilegally declared. which he asserts to have been heretofore illeions, and makes the directors responsible to be amount of dividends illegally declared. Th

hearing on the petition to the Attorney-General will be held in Albany on Jan. 2. THINK HE WAS POISONED.

Hoboken Police Suspect That This Man Was Killed by Knock-Out Drops.
A heavily built man, about 50 years of age, who had the appearance of a Swede, called a the Hoffman House, a 'longshoremen's lodging house, at 306 River street, Hoboken, in company with a younger man on Monday night and engaged a room. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the younger man roused Proprietor John Eberhardt and said that his commate had a fit. Eberhardt found the man suffering from convulsions. He was unable suffering from convulsions. He was unable to speak, and appeared to be in great pain. An ambulance was summored and he was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Before he reached there he became unconscious. Dr. Yoley of the hospital and Bity Physician Simon worked over the man several hours, but he died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning without recovering consciousness. The physicians say that the patient showed every symptom of having been poisoned, and they believe that he was the victim of knock-out drops. The police will endeavor to learn the identity of the man, and will make an investigation into his case. His companion at the longing house has disappeared. Nothing of value was found on the dead man.

Many Women and Girls at the Aquarium, The slim, handsome, young, gray-coated policeman who keeps account of the number of visitors at the Aquarium pressed the little button of his nickel register 7,500 times between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. yesterday. He said that about 20,009 persons had seen the fishes since the building obsered. The thrones yesterday were made unlargely of women and girls, who showed more interest in the pool where two lively sends disported than in any of the other pools and tanks.

on the dead man.

Fifth Avenue Restriction.

A petition from fifty residents of Fifth avenue as received by the Aldermen yesterday asking them to adopt the ordinance restricting trucking on that thoroughfare by barring heavy vehicles from Oct. I to June I every year between 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 o'clock in the exertion was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Improve and upmoid the standard prices of all hand laundries.

You will confer a favor upon the association and members in general by correcting an article published in an issue of your paper of date Dec. 29, 1896. Respectfully, Philip Simonson, President.

LITTLE MAGGIE IN COURT.

CROSCUP'S DAUGRIER AND THE INJURED HALL BOY.

After Hearing the Stories of Both Chil-dren and Some Other Evidence, Magis-trate Wentworth Adjourned the Case, Thinking It One for Civil Action.

After considerable weeping on both sides, the case of Frank Evertson, formerly hall boy of the apartment house at 168 and 170 West Eighty-first street, against 11-year-old Maggle Croscup, who lives with her parents in the apartment house, was indefinitely adjourned yesterday by Magistrate Wentworth at the forkville Police Court, where the girl was brought to answer to a summons. The charge nade against her was that she struck young Evertson on the knee on two occasions, so injuring him that he has almost lost the use of his leg and has been forced to give up his place as

As the two children stood before the Magisrate the contrast between them was marked. Young Evertson, who is 15 years old, was slight, pale, and sickly looking. He could only limp with the aid of a cane, while his injured knee vas in a cast. The girl, who is almost as tall as he and much stouter and stronger, was the picture of health. She is dark, with a face that would be decidedly pretty but for a peculiar mouth. Her father, George E. Croscup, came to court with her. Lawyer Loveloy, Mrs. Redman, wife of the former janitor of the apartmont: Mrs. Callaghan, wife of the present janitor, and young Evertson's mother the boy. The lawyer presented a certificate from Dr. Kallsher setting forth that he had been attending young Evertson for eight weeks for injury to the knee which is likely to result in crippling the boy for life. Evertson limped to the stand and sat down in a chair which a court officer brought for him. The proceedings then

went on in the line of an informal inquiry. Mr. Croscup said that he had tried to find out whether there was any truth in the hall boy's accusation against his daughter.

"I failed to find any grounds for such accusation," said he. "There have never before been any complaints of this sort against my daughter."

Mugistrate Wentworth leaned over to the girl and said, indicating Evertson:

"Did you ever hit him?"

"I don't remember ever doing it," answered Margaret, and then she broke down and, hiding her face in her hands, began to sob.

"There, there; don't cry," said the Magistrate, reassuringly. "Why, I expected to see a blood-thirsty creature brought before me, instead of a nice little girl like you. You mustn't cry. Look up here and don't be afraid. Did you ever hit this boy with a strap?"

"No, sir, F didn't." said the girl, wiping her eyes.

this boy with a strap?"

"No, ser, F didn't." said the girl, wiping her eyes.

"This boy isn't the only person she's assaulted," said Mrs. Redman. "Some time ago she hit another person, and I heard her mother say that a number of people complained about her."

"Tell me what you know about this," said the Magistrate to the young complainant.

"She struck me with the skates," began Evertson, and that was as far as he could get, for his voice choked and he began to cry.

It was two or three minutes before he was able to go on. Then he said:

"It was when she was going out of the door. She hit me on the knee, and in October she hit me in the same place with her school books."

"If this girl has such a vicious nature that she can't control it," said Lawyer Lovejoy, "and cannot restrain herself from going about and assaulting people, I submit that some restraint should be put upon her."

Continuing, Evertson said that after he was struck he rang the bell for help and Mrs. Redman came.

"I told her that the big Croscup girl had hit man came.
"I told her that the big Croscup girl had hit

me," he said.
"Have you had any trouble with this boy?" asked Magistrate Wentworth, turning to Margaret.
"He used to bother me by only opening the door half way," she said, "and sometimes he would put his foot out in my way, and other times he wouldn't open the door at all when I asked him. I didn't have any skates when he says I hit him."

Her eyes filled up once more and she turned away.

"She hit me with the skates and afterward." and away.

"She hit me with the skates and afterward with the books," reiterated Evertson, "and other times when she passed she'd hit me."

Then he began to cry again. The Magistrate said that the proper course would be an action for damages, as he could not entertain a compisint upon such evidence. He then declared the case indefinitely adjourned to give opportunity for the adducing of evidence tending to show mailee on the part of the girl. As the boy's relatives have already relinquished any claim for damages for a consideration of \$25 from Mr. Croscup, that course seems to be closed. One of the women who was in court yesterday said that the girl had once hit a janitor in the stemach, injuring him severely.

THIS STATE'S CANALS.

Superintendent Aldridge's Report Shows an Increase of Business.

ALBANY, Dec. 29 .- The operations of the State canal system for the season just closed are treated exhaustively in the annual report of Superintendent Aldridge. This report will be submitted to the Legislature in January, Superintendent Aldridge is gratified to learn that 'he tonnage on the canals shows an infor this year. The tons of freight carried upon the State canals during the season of 1806 was 3,714,894, of which the Eric Canal carried 2,742,438; Channolain, 802.510; Oswego, 57.245; Black River, 67.953; Caynga and Seneca, 54.739, The tonnage for the last season was 214.580 tons in excess of that of 1895. The increase of tonnage on wheat over 1895 was 128.597 tons; on ory, 77.050 tons; on barley, 20.691 tons; on oats, 103.434 tons, and on apples, 21. 606 tons.

The Superintendent reviews at length the work done under the \$9,000,000 canal appropriation, and says: "Contracts for \$3,500,000 worth of work have already been awarded and work was commenced as soon as the canal closed on Dec. 1, and will in some cases be prosecuted both day and hight during the winter."

The Superintendent states that \$770,000 will the Superintendent states that \$7.0,000 win be needed for the next fiscal year for the pay-ment of the expenses of lock tending and the ordinary repairs of the canal. This is the amount appropriated for the present year.

WASTED BY DISEASE AND HUNGER, Smallpox in Japan and Cholera and

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The steamer Peri brings news that in addition to the smallpox pidemic at Japanese ports, cholera has revived at Hong Kong, and though there are not yet many deaths, the plague is increasing and serious results are expected. The disease had made much headway in many Chinese cities and on the island of Formesa. The Japanese ports have declared a quarantine against all

and on the status and a quarantine against all cholera-infected districts.

A severe famine is reported from western China. It is particularly severe in the city of Chuntung, in Szechuen province, where there has been a prolonged rain, causing floods which have spread over vast areas of country, destroying almost the entire rice and vegetable crops. The inhabitants are dying by scores from stavation, and to add to the horror of it, a large portion of the city, situated on a bluff at a bend of the Yangtes River, was carried under the flood by a landside, and about 3,000 of the starving Chinese were drowned. The flood had undermined the base of the bluff, and a portion of the hill, about five acres in extent, plunged into the water. to the water. BOYDAY, Dec. 29.—The health authorities re-

port that during the past forty-eight hours there have been 177 new cases of bubonic plague and 130 deaths. Says His Wife Is Pecvish and Leaves Her.

Charles P. Starr, employed by the Bigelow Carpet Company of 100 Worth street at \$3,600 a year, has been directed by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court to pay his wife, Lenore S., \$15 a week alimony and a counsel fee of \$75 in an action she has brought against him for a separation on the ground of abandonment. The separation on the ground of abandonment. The wife lives at the Bartholdi, and the husband at 139 East Twenty-first street. They were mar-ried in 1874, and separated in June, 1895, since which time he has been giving her \$25 and \$15 a week. She has been ill a considerable time, and he says she is cross and peavish, and is in the habit of consulting she quacks and electrical treatment hemile. reatment people.

Lawyer Edward Greenthal is to pay his wife

Mathilda, \$3 n week and \$40 counsel fee by order of Justice Trunx in an action he has brought against her for a divorce on the ground of her relations with Charles McDermott. She sets up a counter claim for divorce, accusing him of living with a Mrs. Green. Hand Laundrymen Not Anxious for a Rate

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In behalf Even if of the Hand Laundry Protective Association of New York city I wish to state that a rate war is one of the last things we intend to start. This sociation was formed not for cut rates, but to prove and uphold the standard prices of all Beware of imitations

Kennedy Cortland

SUBSTANTIAL MONEY SAVINGS TO THOSE WHO ACT PROMPTLY ON THESE BINTS:

Colored bosoms (Percule) Colored bosoms (Madras) (Including one pair cuffs.) Imported Lawn Dress Bows, Soc, per batt-

dozen. (Instead of S5c each.) Men's Shoes. 186 pairs of Calf Lined Enamel and Patent Leather worth 85 a pair to 88.49 n pair.

Men's Hats.

All Middlemen's profits saved and no roy

Alpines Bill Hate. Every style has the charm of newness,

WORKHOUSE FOR STREETWALKERS. Two Women Ask the Mayor to Have the

Laws Sternly Enforced. Anna M. Jackson and Sarah Gardner of the Prison Reform Committee of the Friends' Yearly Meeting called on Mayor Strong yesterday to ask his aid in having the law regarding disorderly women sternly applied. The Mayor was too busy to see them, and they left the following letter for his consideration, which, they said, will be sent to all the City Magistrates:

" For several years the members of this con mittee have visited some of the precinct station houses, and have learned from the matrons that the young women arrested for disorderly conduct regard a fine with entire indifference, but are somewhat afraid of a commitment to a workhouse. In fact, to impose a fine which some bad man will promptly pay is a more pre-

"The demoralizing effect on these girls is so disastrous, leading them, as it must, to believe that society counts their offence as a very trifling one, that we feel at liberty to urge you in every case to impose the heaviest penalty the

in every case to impose the heaviest penalty the law will permit.

"We all know that some poor girls are the viotims of circumstances, but a very large proportion of them seem quite unconscious how wicked and how degrating is the life they lead.

"Does it not become the duty of society through its trusted officers to take every possible means to check the great stream of immorality that flows through our streets?

"While we acknowledge with shame how great is the number of these poor creatures, we learn that under the law of cumulative sentences the number of arrests of new prisoners, such as come in for the first time, is comparatively small. Could you then secure from the temptations of life in this city a considerable part of those who are too wicked or too weak to resist, the whole community would be permanently benefited."

BOSTON'S LABOR TROUBLES. mittee on Behalf of the Street Car E

ployees Calls on the Ometals. Boston, Dec. 29.—The committee appointed at the meeting at Fancuil Hall last evening of sympathizers with the West End Railroad employees, and composed of Alderman John J. Mahoney, Robert Treat Paine, ex-Congressman M. J. McEttrick, Senator John J. Quinn, and the Rev. W. H. Albright, had a conference this morning, and later waited on President Little of the West End road and presented the fol-

"The undersigned committee, appointed by the citizens of Boston assembled in mass meeting in Fancuil Hall on the evening of Dec. 28 to deal with the existing West End Railway condeal with the existing West End Railway controversy, has met in conference, and respectfully submit to the President and directors of
the West End Railway Company the following
request on behalf of their employees.

"We believe these requests call for more than
instice between the men and the corporation.
We believe that the welfare of the citizens of
Boston demand a prompt and equitable settlement of this whole controversy;

"First, the discontinuance of the employment
of new men second reinstatement of former

"First, the discontinuance of the employment of new men; second, reinstatement of former employees; third, that a committee of the men be received for the purpose of making a just agreement dealing with the permanent relationship of the corporation to its employees."

The committee was received courteously by President Little, who said that be would bring the matter before the Executive Board of the West End Street Railway Company, but he could not promise that the agreement would be signed.

railway company and it is not known when it will be received.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY ENJOINED. Must Play Fair with the Competing Hallroads on the Island.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court granted an injunction yesterday restraining the Rapid Transit Ferry Company from discriminating against the Staten Island Electric Railway Company in facilities in fares for passengers using both the railway and the ferry. The ferry company is also restrained from charging and company is also restrained from charging and collecting more than 10 cents for one ticket from passengers using both the ferry and railway and from discriminating in favor of the Rapid Transit Rallway.

The injunction will remain in force until the trial and determination of the suit brough by the Staten Island Electric Railway Company against the Rapid Transit Ferry Company and the Rapid Transit Railway Company. The suit

the Rapid Transit Railway Company. The now pending is brought to enforce an all agreement to the effect that the railway opanies should be on an equal footing in res to fares for passengers.

ACCUSED OF FORGING A CHECK George Gregory Arrested in Brooklyn or

Sampleton. George Gregory, who refuses to tell where he ives, has been held for trial by Police Justice Walsh in Brooklyn on a charge of attempting to pass a forged check for \$25 on Alexander H. Robertson of 29 Willow street. The check was drawn on the Sprague National Bank, made payable to H. C. Bishop, and endorsed by Mrs. Mary M. Rapp. When Gregory asked Mr. Rob-ertson to cash the check he also handed him this note, which, it is said, he had also forged: note, which, it is said, he had also forged:

Dan Brovinn: Will you please be kind enough to and me the money for the cheek which I encises. Just received it for a present from a dear brothe who has been sending me one for the anne amount every year. I have been ill with a cold for severadays, and my boy Harry is sick abed. If you wilkindly favor me I will be very thankful, as I wool like the money because I need it. Yours in Carist.

Mrs. M. Raff.

Mr. Robertson suspected that Gregory was fraud and had him arrested. Other check were found in his passession.

SUBSTITUTION

the FRAUD of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

CARTER'S Little Liver Pills, The only perfect Liver Pill

Take no other,

Solicited to do so.

of Same Color Wrapper, RED.

EACH WANTS A DIVORCE.

ROUBLES OF "DIAMOND" SMITH AND HIS WIFE AGAIN IN COURT,

Was She Lured to the Vanderbilt Hotel Through a Conspiracy to Disgrace Her?
-The Kidnapping of Their Child Brought
About. He Thinks, by Its Mother. Melvin Smith, who is popularly known as Diamond" Smith, is suing Kate M. Smith for an absolute divorce in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, and yesterday application was made for alimony and counsel fee. Mrs. Smith not only denies all the allegations against her but brings a counter charge against her husband, which, if substantiated, will entitle her to an absolute divorce. Before the marriage of the couple in Canada, in 1875, an agreement was made be tween them by which the wife was to receive \$1,500 a year if she survived her husband and remained unmarried in lieu of dower. In 1884. two years after the birth of their fourth child, Mr. Smith sued for an absolute divorce in Montreal. He failed in his suit, but a separation was granted to his wife. Her husband ther made a \$20,000 investment for her support and that of the four children.

In 1889 Mrs. Smith and her children went to Brooklyn to live. Her husband followed and induced her to live with him again and also to Induced her to live with him again and also to surrender the \$20,000. He soon, as it is allered, resumed his ill treatment and there was another separation. In June last year he agreed to give his wife \$150 a month, but he has managed, it is said, to evade the payment of it, and Mrs. Smith has been obliged to work for her support. In her affidavit Mrs. Smith says that her husband owns several houses in Brooklyn and also has considerable money invested in mortgages. She says: says: He has diamond stude and rings, a watch

"He has diamond studs and rings, a watch with twenty-two diamonds in it, a locket with rubies, diamonds, sapphires, and omoraids, and is investing money in diamonds all the time. Some of the gems which he possesses are worth \$5,000. He wears a large number of them on his person, enough to make him conspictious." His entire income of \$9,000 a year or more is seent. Mrs. Smith says, in dissipation and riotous living. In response to the charge of improper conduct, Mrs. Smith says that she was brought into an apparently compromising postion in the Vanderbilt Hotel in this city, through a conspiracy between her husband and a private detective. She was trapped into a room, she says, in the hotel, which she visited to see a plano she intended to purchase, and detained there by force until her husband and two friends came, and knocking on the door were admitted. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, avers that his wife's misconduct has been the cause of all the trouble. He says he suspected her and followed her to the Vanderbilt Hotel, where he discovered her in a room, in which there was chambaghe and beer, with a man named Lamb. He said to the latter: "This is my wife and she has been such for twenty-five years, but you can have her now." en such for twenty-five years, but you

have her now."

He also says that in 1884 their youngest child was kidnapped and held for ransom. At the urgent request of his wife he paid the \$10,000 demanded by the kidnappers, and the child was quickly restored. Subsequently some of his diamonds were stolen and at his wife's suggestion he paid \$800 for their return. He believes that his wife was mixed up in both transactions. ctions. Justice Osborne reserved his decision on the question of alimony. The children all side with their mother in the litigation.

DIRECTOR CLAYTON GOES TO LAW Wants the Hudson County Freeholders Combine Upset by the Courts.

Leon Abbett made an application yesterday to ustice Lippincott in the Supreme Court, Jersey City, for a rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be granted removing to the Supreme Court for review the action of the combination in the Board of Freeholders at a meeting held on Dec. 17. A majority of the Freeholders had organized a combination to control the patronage, and Director Clayton and five of his Republican associates were left out in the cold. The combination consisted of ter Democrats and nine Republicans. The director got a tip about the combine, and early in the got a tip about the combine, and early in the meeting he suggested that a motion to adjourn would be in order. One of his fellow frozen-out associates took the hint and moved to adjourn. Another one seconded the motion. Director Clayton put the motion and declared it carried, although there were very vociferous shouts of No. The director and his associates left the meeting. The combination organized another meeting with Freeholder Riordan in the chair and carried out the deal which had been arranged. The director claims that the business done at that meeting was tilegal, and the writ of certiorar is asked for so that the Supreme Court may determine the question. Judge Lippincott will hear argument this morning.

FOUR FIREMEN BURNED.

Poreman Whalen and Three of His Men the

Victims of a Back Draught. Four firemen were burned yesterday afternoon at a fire in West Houston street at the corner of Varick street. The injured firemen were Foreman John Whalen, Assistant Foreman Diviney, and Firemen Cornelius Collins and William Shaw of Engine Company 30. The men were so seriously burned that they had to be removed to St. Vincent's Hospital for treatment. They will

recover, however, The fire was in a three-story frame structure, the ground floor of which is occupied as a grocery by William Geoghan. While the firegrocery by William Geoghan. While the fremen of Engine Company 30 were going up the
stairway of the building they were caught by a
back draught and were instantly enveloped by
flames. Capt. Whalen, who was the last one to
ascend the stairway, called the firemen of
another company to his assistance, and, although badly burned himself, he alded them in
rescuing the men of his command. One after
another they were carried out into the street.
Fireman Shaw is a son of Battalion Chief
Shaw, who was killed several months ago at a
Broadway fire. The fire at which the men were
burned caused only \$25 damage and was
easily extinguished.

FOR A STANDARD BEER,

A Bill Prescribing the Ingredients to Be

Introduced in the Assembly. ALBANY N. V. Dec. 29 - The Pine bill, which the hop growers and some of the brewers of the State will support, is being prepared by Assemblyman William Cary Sauger of the Second district of Oneida county, who will introduce it.
The bill, should it become a law, will not interfere with the manufacture of beverages called beer for which elither hop substitutes or mait substitutes are used except to prescribe that they shall be so labelled as to present their being mistaken for the standard beer, which is defined to be a compound of hors barley, mait ned to be a compound of hops, barley, malt

defined to be a compound of hops, barley, mail, and water.

Assemblyman Sauger will introduce the bill at the request of the hop growers of his counties. The object of the bill, as he understands it, is to raise the standard of the heer manufactured in this State so that it shall be known the country over as the pure product of hops, barley, mail, and water, properly fermented.

SHELTON AND TEUBNER WIN. They May Now Take Office as School Trus-tees in Long Island City.

Justice Osberne of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has refused to issue a mandamus compelling the Board of Canvassers of Queens county to reconvene and deliver a certifled copy of the original statement of the canvass of vote for School Trustees in the First and wards in Long Island City to the

Clerk.

Finish Shelton and Ferdinand Techner were elected trustees in their respective words, but asserted that owing to the neglect of the canvassors to furnish the necessary certificate, they are debarred from helding office. Justice Oslorae helds that under the certificate of the County Clerk the Trustees can enter upon the disclarge of their official duties, and thus he prepared to defend their titles to office in case they should be disputed.

NEW COASTING STEAMER.

A Large and Speedy Roat for the Maine Steamship Company.

The new steel steamship John Englis of the Maine Steamship Company's fleet, arrived here yesterday from the yards of her builders, the Delaware River from Shipbuilding and Engine Company of Chester, and will go into commission on Tuesday. She measures 3,095 tons, is 314 feet and 4 inches long over all, 46 feet beam, and 1715 feet depth of heid. She has two steel masts, spreading fore-and-aft canvas to steady her in heavy weather.

Her builders guarantee that she will make seventeen knots an hour between her dack at the foot of Market street to her wharf at Portland. She has trube expansion enginess of 4,000 horse nower. She has 126 state rooms for first cabin passengers, and can earry 1,400 tons of cargo. The event of building her was \$150,000. She will be commanded by Capt. Albert Bragg. sion on Tuesday. She measures 3,005 tons, is

Cost of Lighting Brooklyn. Brooklyn has 12,094 street gas lamps and 3.431 electric lights. The total cost of the gas for the streets and public buildings for the year was less than \$185,000, while the electric lights cost \$367,098.



A SEPTUAGENARIAN FORGER, Man of Seventy-five Years Charged with

Passing Worthless Checks. Michael T. Keeler, 75 years old, of 343 West Fortieth street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of forgery. The complainants were Terrence F. Gallagher, saloon keeper at 310 West Twenty-sixth street; George Day of Ludlow, Day & Co., real estate agents at 12 East Twenty-ninth street, and William Cahill, a saloon keeper at Thirty-

sixth street and Ninth avenue.

Gallagher, in his complaint, said that Keeler. his wife, who is about 35 years old, and two children occupied one of his flats on the west side. They took possession on Oct. 18 and paid \$5 deposit on the \$12 rent. On Nov. 14 Keeler gave Gallagher a check for \$25 on the Fulton National Bank, drawn to his order, and signed with the name Samuel Hutchins, Gallagher cashed the check, taking out the \$7 still owing him on the rent, and giving to Keeler \$18. The Keelers moved the next day and the check came back from the Fulton Bank marked "no came back from the Fulton Bank marked "no account."

Mr. Day declared that Keeler came to the office of Ludlow, Day & Co, on April 12, and gave them anorder to sell for him two farms in New Jersey. He told them that he was an old employee of A. T. Stewart, and had received the farms through the beneficence of the millionaire. The order was placed on the firm's books, and two days later Keeler called at the office and induced John Haviland, another member of the firm, to cash a check for \$23.55, which was also on the Fulton National Bank and also signed with the name Samuel Hutchins. This check also came back.

Keeler went to the saloon of William Cabill in the latter part of November and induced Cabill to cash for him a check on the Second National Bank for \$25. This check was also signed Samuel Hutchins. igned Samuel Hutchins, Magistrate Kudlich held Keeler in \$300 for

SHE SHOT HIM IN THE NOSE,

The Widow Tok's Uncontrollable Auger a a Man Who Wouldn't Sing. Mrs. Withelmina Gok was looked up in Police Headquarters in Newark yesterday charged with having shot George Freund. Mrs. Gok is a widow, 50 years old, and Freund, who is about 25 years her junior, is employed in a butcher shop. The shorting took place on Christmas morning, and was kept secret until yesterday, when Policeman Vogel heard of it and arrested the woman. All those implicated in the shooting live at 31 Springfield avenue, where Mrs. Margaret Brennick keeps boarders.

On Christmas morning about 1 o'clock Mrs. Brennick invited the boarders and lodgers to partake of some Christmas punch. While they were in her dining room Mrs. Gok asked Fruend to sing. He paid no attention to her, and she repeated her request several times. This provoked Freund, and he finally gave ner, it is said, an insulting reply. Mrs. gave nor, it is said, an insuiting reply. Airs, Gok demanded an apology, but Freund only laughed at her. About 2 o'clock Freund and his roommate, Goorge Wolfe, refired to their room. Nirs, Gok entered as they were preparing to go to bed, and again demanded an apology. It was refused, and she then pointed a pistol at Freund and fired. She tried to fire a second shot, but before she could do so Wolfe soized the pistol and dragged her out of the room. The builtet went through the right side of Freund's nose. It was found on the floor by Dr. Sommershoff, who was called in to attend the injured man. Mrs. Gok felt to attend the injured man. Mrs. Gok felt sorry the next day for what she had done, and it is said she offered to pay the victim of her anger well if he would keep the affair a secret, She became hysterical yesterday when she was arrested. She is reported to be well to do.

GOLD MINE FOR HEAD KNIGHTS. When They Suspend a Local Assembly They Get Its Cash.

Local and district assemblies of Knights of Labor which contemplate giving up the ghost have been notified by a circular from the General Executive Board that that body is the heirat-law to all money in the assembly treasuries. The board has sent to every assembly a bond with notice that the officers of the assembly are "required by law" to sign it. By the terms of

this bond: "Upon suspension of this assembly, or in the event of such assembly going out of existence or ceasing to be an assembly of the Knights of Labor, we and each of us do declare and prom ise that we will forthwith forward to the general office of the Order of the Knights of Labor at Washington, District of Columbia, all money, property, books, and papers in our possessio custody, or control, and assign to the General Executive Board of the said order of the said Knights of Labor all and every interest which we or any of us may have in and to all property of the order hold by us or in our names." Some of the trade assemblies own large re-

Some of the trade assembles own large reserve funds, which would be very acceptable to the general officers, who have spent what the order had to its credit a little over three years ago, when James R. Sovereign became General Master Workman. This property was valued at about \$70,000. at about \$70,000.

The law of the order under which the general officers demand the bend is known as section 29 of the revised constitution. It was submitted to a referendiam vote of the assemblies, but the

counting of the votes lay entirely in the hands of the general officers. MADE A SALARIED OFFICER.

Queens County Treasurer's Fees Abo ished Tax Rate for the Towns.

Charles L. Phipps, Treasurer elect of Queens County, will go into office on Jan. 1 on a salary Mr. Phipps will be the first Trensurer in the county to receive a fixed compensation for his services. The matter was settled at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors in Long Island City yesterday. A resolution fixing the salary at \$6,000 a year and allowing the Treasurer \$3,000 for the salaries of a deputy treasurer and two clerks received the unantimous support of the board. The change will reduce the Treasurer's yearly in ome about one half.

The Supervisors spent the afternoon in arranging such town's share of the State and - and fixing the tax rate. The tax rate in the town of Hempstead this year on each Sign of variation is lifty-ix cents higher than last year the large increase in due to the enormous expense sustained by the town in committee traine to jail. The law gives each constable worty sheriff, and Justice a fee for each arrease with arraignment and each mile travelled in sking each traine to jail.

The town county, and State takes each town and Long letter Util will have to pay and the rates are a tolows: rates are a

| 1006. | County. | Store. | Pare. | 006.33 | \$21.317.97 | \$11.471.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171.37 | \$1.92.171 COMPERCENTAINS

RELIABLE Lowest Prices CARPETS. S. prevail now, 10 West 14th street,

SAFE BLOWN BY EXPERTS.

INSURANCE OFFICE ROBBED OF THE DAY'S COLLECTIONS.

Iraces Left by the Burglars Show How They Went to Work and Indicate That They Knew a Good Beal About the Office-They Got \$1,464 and a Watch. A clean, old-fashioned safe burglary was committed some time Monday night in the branch office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at 216 West Forty-second street. A safe expert who visited the place yesterday said is was one of the cleverest jobs he had ever seen. MThe office is on the second floor of the threestory building. There is a vacant store on the

ground floor. The safe was on a platform under

a big plate-glass front window and in plain sight from the sidewalk. The windows on the ground floor are let out on billboards. The men who hang up the theatrical posters have keys to the store. The burglars got into the store without disturbing the lock of the front door. Once in they knocked the lock off a door which led to the hallway. The glass door of the insurance office at the head of the stairs was easily opened by smashing the glass and springing back the lock. The burglars then drew the curtain of the window beside which the safe stood and cut a half-moon slig in it, which enabled one of them to keep watch on the street. The electric light on the street

gave the burglars light enough. They rolled the safe away from the window on two baseball bats which they found in the place, and when they got it in the centre of the floor they bored four holes in the front door. just over the knob, and punched in a circle about the size of a dollar. Then they scooped out the filling of the safe door and inserted the explosive. It is thought that nitro-glycerine was

out the filling of the safe door and inserted the explosive. It is thought that nitro-glycerine was used. Before firing the blast they tore up the carpet and muffled the safe in it.

Manager Charles A. Weidenfeller says there was \$1.464 in cash in a tin box in the eafe. This box was found broken open and empty. The safe door was completely blown out and hung loosely on its hinges when discovered in the morning.

Charles H. Turno, who has a stained-glass factory on the top floor of the building, reached the place at 7 o'clock and found the front dogserowed fast with a screw-eye driven from the inside. He summoned the janitor, who lives next door, and they burst in the door. When they got up stairs they discovered the burglary. Patrolman Patrick Crosby was on the post after midnight. The postextends from Seventh avenue to Eleventh on Forty-second street, and the relieving point is at Tenth avenue. Capt. Schmittberger thinks the burglarg got into the place at 12 o'clock when the policemen were changing posts. The janilor says he heard a noise like an explosion about 1 o'clock.

Manager Weidenfeller said the office was the headquarters for eighty-six agents and collectors. Monday is the biggest collection day of the week, and sil the money taken in by the collectors is turned over to him for deposit in the safe. He was personally responsible, and would have to shoulder the loss. Besides the S1.464, a gold watch, which was presented to him by Haley Fisse, the Vice-President of the company, was stolen. Mr. Weidenfeller thought that somebody who had full knowledge of the workings of the office was concerned in the burglary.

It does't appear that Mr. Weidenfeller's loss will be heavy, for the insurance company is se-

glary.
It does't appear that Mr. Weidenfeller's loss will be heavy, for the insurance company is secured by a policy on the Fidelity and Casualty Company against losses from burglary as well as damage to safes.

ARRESTED FOR BLACKMAIL, The Prisoner Threatened to Denor

Hiram Levine of 92 Ridge street was arrested vesterday afternoon by Central Office Detectives Downing and Rynders for attempting to blackmail Herman Diamond, a trunk manufacturer at 80 Chrystie street. Diamond is in partnership with Jacob Blei. On the 5th of December there was a fire in their store which caused a damage of \$350. The stock was insured, and the insurance companies settled for

that amount. Diamond reported to Police Headquarters on Monday that the day before he was visited by Levine and a young man, whose name is not known who told him that they were able to prove that he had set fire to the place, and that, unless he paid them \$35, they would inform the Fire Marshal and also the police. The younger man said he was a friend of the Fire Marshal. Diamond refused to pay the money. The two men, he says, visited him again on Monday, and on this occasion demanded \$50 as the price

and on this occasion demanded \$50 as the price of their silence.

Dismond pretended that he was willing to pay the money and told the men to call at his place yesteroisy morning. Detectives Downing and Rynders took \$5 in small bills and marked them and gave them to Diamond, telling him to hand them as the men when they came. They then hid behind a pile of trunks and wated developments. Shortly after 1 o'clock Levine enstered the place alone.

"Have you got that money?" he said.

"I have not the whole amount." said Diamond, 'but I will pay you part of it," at the same time handing him the marked bills. As Levine folded up the money and put it in his pocket he said:

"I will come around after the other \$45 tomorrow, and, if you do not have it, I will put you where the other firebugs are."

At this juncture the detectives sprang from their hiding place and placed him under arrest. He was taken to the Essex Market Court and held for examination. Levine pleaded not guilty and said he was sent after the money by the other man.

TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO A Board Representing the Vanderbilt and

Canadian Pacific Interests. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, which now furnishes the Vanderbilt system of railways with access to Hamilton, Toront , and all points in Canada, and to the Canadian Pacific Railway, will connect with the Vanderbilt st ** tem at Suspension Bridge and Buffal, under the terms of a contract made some time since. The new road is controlled by the New York Central and Hudgon River Railroad, Mahiyan Central, Canadian Southern, and candian Pacific Railway, and is a terminal the affording through connections to the companies tamed between Toronto and Suscepsion Bridge and Buffalo, To-day at M. Derew's office in the Grand Central Depot, including the following being elected directors: W. K. Vanderini, thanker ow M. Depew, representing the New York City Italian; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Mahiya Central; C. F. Cox, Vice-President of the Anadian Southern Railway, and P. J. Shaughnessy, Vice-President of the Canadian Paulic Representing those companies; J. N. Herker, of Rochester and F. E. Peabody of Both. The board elected the following officers: President J. N. Beckley; Vice-President, P. G. Shaughnessy, and Secretary and Trensurer, C. F. Cox. The new road is controlled by the New York

Kate Field's Ashes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29. The ashes of the late Kate Field, enclosed in a copper are nere taken East last night by Mr. Charlev II. Payor of Boston and will be buried in the numbers at Mount Auburn, N. Y.

Coppression Sufficient Neuro Co. ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, Or POWDIA Paris, J. Espie, New York, E. Fougera & Co. Sold SY ALL DRUGGISTS.